

Bursa Muradiye Mosque

Translated from: Bursa Muradiye Camisi

ÖZAND GÖNÜLAL

<https://ozandgonulal.blogspot.com/2020/08/edirne-muradiye-camisi.html>

Need to cite this paper?

Get the citation in MLA, APA, or Chicago styles

Want more papers like this?

Download a PDF Pack of related papers

Search Academia's catalog of 47 million free papers

Bursa Muradiye Mosque

ÖZAND GÖNÜLAL

<https://ozandgonulal.blogspot.com/2020/08/edirne-muradiye-camisi.html>

[Original Paper](#) 

Abstract

Sultan II. The kulliye, which was built by Murad and gave its name to the district in which it is located, consists of a mosque, a madrasa, a Turkish bath, a soup kitchen, and a tomb of the benefactor. Since many princes and courtiers were buried in its graveyard, it expanded with various additions over time. The mosque is the main building of the Kulliye, and it is understood that the construction of the celi thuluth Arabic script, which is located on the low-arched sentence door, started in 828 Rajab (May 1425) and ended in 830 Muharram (November 1426).

GENERAL ARCHITECTURE DESCRIPTION

Bursa Muradiye Mosque, like many other similarly planned buildings, has a five-section narthex to its north. The narthex is opened to the outside with arches placed between the supports placed in the east-west direction in the pier-column-pier order in the north. In the east and west direction, it opens out with arches thrown in the north-south direction between the pier and the wall piers. Of the five sections that make up the narthex, the three in the middle are covered with a dome, and the ones in the east and west corners are covered with mirrored vaults. The middle section is entered through the door located in the south of the middle section of the narthex. In the east and west of the middle section, which forms the center of the building, there are side sections opening to the middle section with large arches. To the north of the side sections covered with a dome, there is a hospital room covered with a dome. To the south of the middle section, there is a section with a mihrab that protrudes outward. The mihrab section covered with a dome is separated from the middle section by a large arch. The floor of the mihrab section is higher than the floor of the middle section. The walls of the building were built with an alternate technique formed by using brick and cut stone together. The domes resting on an octagonal drum are covered with lead. The dome of

the middle section was built higher than the domes of the other sections. The dome of the middle section of the narthex is also higher than the other domes of the narthex. The minaret of the mosque is located at the junction of the last congregation place and the walls of the building in the east.

TRANSITION ELEMENTS TO THE DOMES

The building has 9 spaces covered with a dome.

Last Congregation Place Middle Section

The dome of the middle section, located on the entrance axis in the middle of the narthex, is higher than the other sections. Its floor is below the floor of other sections. This section is 4.98m in east-west direction and 4.98m in north-south direction. It has a square floor plan with its dimensions. Covering the section bounded by the arches placed between the piers in the north and the wall piers in the south, approximately 4.98 m. The inside of the dome in diameter is carved with muqarnas. The transition to the dome takes place in two stages. The plan at the initial level of the corner triangle, which forms the first stage and whose surface is treated with muqarnas, reflects the ground plan. Due to the structural feature of the dome triangle, the rectangular plan at the initial level of the transition element turns into an octagonal plan at the end level of the transition element. Thus, the octagonal plan that emerged as a result of the first phase that took place is the initial level plan of the pyramidal belt that forms the second phase. The dome sits on a circular plan that emerges at the end of the belt.

Sections East and West of the Last Congregation Center Middle Section

The eastern and western sections of the narthex are limited by the arches placed between the columns and piers in the north and the wall piers in the south. 4.80 m. in north-south direction, 4.80 m. in east-west direction. It has a square floor plan in its dimensions. It is approximately 4.80m. Diameter of the dome is accessed by corner triangles. 6.00m from the ground. The plan at the initial level of the corner triangles at the height reflects the ground plan. The dome sits on the octagonal plan that emerged at the end level. The surfaces of the corner triangles are embroidered with pyramids in two rows. While there is a pyramid in the first row in the direction of infrastructure, there are three pyramids in the second row, a total of 4 pyramids.

Middle Section

The middle section, which is entered through the entrance door in the north of the building, is 10.45 m. in the east-west direction and 11.05 m. in the north-south direction. It has a rectangular floor plan. 10.40m. covering the place. The transition to the diameter dome takes place in two stages by using the corner triangle and the pyramidal belt together. The initial plan of the corner triangles mirrors the ground plan. An octagonal plan emerges at the end level of the corner triangles, the surfaces of which are processed with four rows of pyramids. This octagonal plan at the end level constitutes the initial level plan of the pyramidal belt in the second phase. The dome sits on a circular plan at the end level of the belt formed by two rows of pyramids. The belt that realizes the second stage is divided into eight sections with windows located on the vertical axis on each side of the octagonal plan at the initial level.

Side Sections

The east and west of the middle sections and the side sections opened with a large arch are 6.85 m. in the east-west direction, and 9.00 m. in the north-south direction. It has a rectangular floor plan. The ground plan is 6.85 x 7.30 m at the initial level, with arches laid in the east-west direction to the north and south of the place. It has transformed into a rectangular plan in dimensions. 6.90m. covering the place. diameter dome is reached in two stages by using a corner triangle and a pyramidal belt together. The octagonal plan at the end level of the corner triangles embroidered with seven rows of muqarnas forms the initial level plan of the pyramidal belt in the second phase. The pyramidal belt is divided into eight sections with windows located on the vertical axis of each side of the octagonal plan. The dome sits on a circular plan at the end of the belt.

Mihrab Section

The mihrab section protruding outwards in the south of the building is separated from the middle section by a large arch. The floor of the mihrab section is 0.70m from the floor of the middle section. is higher. 11.45m in north-south direction, 10.46m in east-west direction. It has a rectangular floor plan. Floor plan 1.55m. With the belt in width, the transition element is 9.90m at the starting level. x 10.46m. It turns into a rectangular plan in size. About 10m. The transition to the diameter dome takes place in two stages. In the first stage, the plan at the beginning level transforms into an octagon at the end level. However, it is not possible to evaluate the transition element used here in a typology. Here, the starting point of the transition apple with a convex surface, which forms the first stage, is 4.28m from the ground. is in height. The transition element, which is the only example in the period we examined, can be associated with the corner triangle considering the existence of an octagonal pulley. The

octagonal plan at the beginning level of the pyramidal belt forming the second stage turns into a circle at the end level. The belt is divided into eight sections, with windows located on the vertical axes of each side of the octagon at the initial level of the pyramidal belt. The dome sits on a circular plan at the end of the pyramidal belt.